

GLOOMY.—There is no denying the fact that dangers still surround our national prosperity. Political parties in the northern States are assuming threatening attitudes; the one claiming to hold that the life of the nation depends upon the preservation of the old constitution, while the other as stoutly insists that it is a useless fossil, unfit for the present or any future occasion. One claims that Congress and Thad. Stevens is right, the other that Andrew Johnson is the true patriot. It is useless to enumerate here in detail the differences of opinion now prevailing between the northern mind; suffice it to say that the conservatives are determined to yield no part of the old constitution, while the radical faction are for laying it aside altogether. High words, and low ones, too, are being freely used, and there is no little danger but what a blow may be struck that will fan into life a flame of devastation and horror never before known in the nineteenth century. The voiceless South deprecates the controversy but calmly awaits the coming struggle.

THE ONLY RESORT.—If the full elections in the northern States result the same as the recent contests did in Vermont and Maine, no peaceable measures can shield the people of the South from negro suffrage. In case the radicals do succeed and force their hateful measures upon us, one resort will still be left us. Let no man employ a negro, and the petted "freemen" will be compelled to go north for employment. This line of policy, if universally acted out, will be the means of bringing about a reaction and a terrible retributive justice. Men who refuse to allow the negro a vote in Ohio or Connecticut, are more than willing that he should be clothed with the elective franchise in the South. If the negro cannot procure work here or lands to till, he will be compelled to seek a home elsewhere, and as a matter of course, will turn his face towards the northern States. This will have its effect. The moment that freedmen begin to cross the Ohio river that moment he will cease to be a hobby for narrow minded politicians.

In a late number of his paper, the editor of the Nashville Press and Times "lets the cat out of the wallet" in a style that is commendable, to say the least of it. In a long editorial wherein he enlightens (?) the minds of his readers as regards the Radical party, and their radical measures, he says that the negro and white man, that is the congressional party and the freedmen of the South, are in the same boat! Mr. Mercer is, no doubt, an admirer of Horace Maynard, and having seen what that two-faced individual has said, is now trying to emulate him. People of the south, north, east and west, how do you like the radical boat? Stevens is captain; Sumner, clerk; Phillips, pilot; Chandler, engineer; Brownlow, mate; and Miss Anna Dickinson, chambermaid, while Beas Butler and John A. Logan act as chief firemen.

The Grand Lodge of U. S. I. O. O. F., recently in session at Baltimore, Md., elected the following officers to serve for the ensuing term of two years: James P. Saunders, of N. Y.; M. W. Grand Sire; Edward D. Farnsworth, of Tennessee; R. W. Deputy Grand Sire; James G. Ridgely, of Maryland; R. W. Grand Secretary; M. D. Josey, Jr., of W. Grand Treasurer. The attendance was large, nearly every State in the Union and British Provinces being represented.

On the 3d and 4th of next month a grand tournament is to come off at Somerville, Fayette county, the proceeds of which are to be donated to charitable purposes. Arrangements have been made to make it a grand affair. We understand that Harde-man will be represented in the list of knights to enter for the prizes. We'll vote for our country, and bet on the gentleman that takes the greatest number of rings! Where's Jenkins?

A Prophecy.—The following menace was uttered by President Johnson in his speech at Newark, Ohio, September 13th. "Unless the course of Congress is arrested by your suffrage, we shall have another civil war, not between the North and South, but an internecine war."

The President ought to have been a little more explicit and informed us who will commence the war?—Nashville Press and Times.

Suppose you ask the Cleveland convention, Mr. Times.

IMPORTANT.—Col. Thomas Boyle, deputy United States Internal Revenue Collector, publishes and important card in another column. Col. Boyle will, for the convenience of the citizens of this place and vicinity, open his office here on next Monday, and again on the following Saturday.

A late number of the Pandora (Miss.) Star says that planters in that county will not make enough corn this season to bread their families.

It is estimated twenty million bushels of corn have been destroyed by the freshet in the Miami bottoms.

Query.—Why is the radical party like an old Jewish sect? Because it is sad, you see!

For the past week the cholera has been raging at a fearful rate in Nashville. A large number of persons have fled from the city. From forty to seventy deaths are daily reported.

Which Congress?—The Peoria, Ill., Democrat says: It seems to be pretty generally conceded by the knowing ones among the revolutionary Republicans, that in the next Congress, the Conservatives of the North added to the Southern members, will be a minority of the whole, and it already begins to be a matter of interest to them which will be recognized by the President as the real Congress. We do not think there can be any question about it. He must recognize that party which has the legal and constitutional guarantee, and if a majority, including representatives from the States lately in rebellion, should be conservative, the Radicals would have to come into that Congress, or stay out in the cold.

Rumor says that Gen. Tom Thumb will have another Thumb on his hands.

Important Decision.

The case of J. J. Polk, administrator, etc., against the heirs and distributees of the estate of Archer Pledge, dec'd, came up for hearing at the last term of the Chancery Court for Hardeman county upon the report of Col. E. C. Crisp, former clerk and master of the said court. It appears that in March, 1861, the master was ordered to sell, among other things, a lot of slaves belonging to the heirs of the Pledge estate, and report to the August term, 1861. The master's report was made directly after the sale, and was ready for confirmation at the August term, 1861. No court was held at the August term, 1861, on account of the absence of the Chancellor. J. J. Pulliam bought five negroes at said sale, in March, 1861, for whom he executed his note with security to the master, due at twelve months for five thousand and odd dollars, and took the negroes immediately after the close of the biddings into his possession, carried them home and kept them as his slaves until by a change in the Constitution of Tennessee they were emancipated. On account of the war no court was held after 1861 until 1866. At the February term, 1866, the master's report having been supplied, (the original having been destroyed at the burning of the courthouse and public square by the Federal troops in 1864,) was again ready for confirmation by the Chancellor, but the case was continued without action until the September term 1866. At this term it again came up for confirmation, when Pulliam, by his solicitor, objected to its confirmation on the ground that it was an executory and not an executed contract; that, inasmuch as the report of the clerk and master had not been confirmed, no title had passed; that although the negroes had been in Pulliam's possession for a number of years, yet the legal title to them was in the Pledge heirs, and they having ceased to be property by law before Pulliam had an absolute title to them, Pulliam and his securities were not bound for them.

In all this, inequitable as it may seem, the Chancellor sustained the objections of Pulliam's solicitor. Was it any fault of the former clerk and master that this report of sale was not confirmed and title decreed? By no means. Was there anything lacking on the part of the Pledge heirs or the administrator to complete the title? Nothing. Now, waiving the equity, what is the consequence of this decision? Simply this: The estate of Archer Pledge is bankrupt!—not by any default on their part or on the part of the executive officer of the law. Such a decision as that above indicated, based upon merely legal grounds, might have been expected in a court of law, but from a court of equity, whose province it is to look to and protect the rights and interests of minors, and to guard the weak from the hardships of fraud, accident, and mistake—from such a court we had little reason to expect such a decision. We learn that the decision of his Honor has been appealed from by the administrator, J. J. Polk.

Orphan Asylum—Munificent Donation. In our last number we announced the success of the Tennessee Orphan Asylum Society, in purchasing the noble mansion of Thomas Munford, Esq., near Clarksville. We have now to record the munificent donation of \$2500, from the Ladies' Southern Orphan Aid Society, of Boone county, Missouri. This is not the first gift from Mo., and should be looked upon as a noble incentive to emulation nearer home. Tennessee, outside of the immediate neighborhood of Clarksville, and Kentucky, have as yet done little compared with the distant State of Missouri. We cannot doubt but what the example will be largely followed, especially when the institution goes into active operation, which it will do as soon as possession of the buildings is obtained, and this is guaranteed for next month.—Clarksville Chronicle.

Prussian Losses.—Nine Prussian infantry regiments lost every third man in the battles of Bohemia; yet, in all the battles fought, the Prussian losses did not exceed 20,000 men. In the hospitals under the care of the Prussians are 34,000 sick and wounded men; of these, 14,000 are sick soldiers, and 13,000 wounded Austrians. The Prussians lost very few prisoners, but their severest loss is caused by cholera. The Prussian Generals call it victims, while only one fell on the battle-field. No Prussian flags fell into the hands of the enemy, while they conquered sixty-six of the enemy's. The Saxons army has lost fourteen per cent, in officers, and seven and a half in privates.

It is stated that in Giles county only about eighty certificates of registration have been issued by the Commissioner. The impression is there will be but few more, if any, issued, from the fact that there is no ground upon which citizens can claim them except that of loyalty during the war—there having been no election in Giles county either in 1864 or spring of 1865.

The Exodus.—It is freely asserted in reliable quarters that within the last week seven thousand persons have left Nashville, all bent on seeking a safe retreat from whence to be able to defy the cholera.

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DIED. In the city of Memphis, on Wednesday the 27th day of September, 1866, at 112 Jefferson st., after a short and agonizing illness, of cholera, WILLIAM H. LANGRISH, aged twenty-four years and six months, was taken to his grave. The deceased was a native of Franklin county, Alabama. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and leaves a mother, brothers and sisters and a large number of friends and relatives to mourn his loss. While we grieve, we have a sweet hope that "our loss is the Star's gain."—A. J. L.

New Advertisements. **UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, First Collection District, STATE OF TENNESSEE.** Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of section 28 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes, approved June 15, 1864," and the Amendment thereof, of March 28, 1865, that the Annual List of Valuation and Enumeration of Property subject to Tax was sent out on the 1st day of May, 1865, to the county of Hardeman, and State of Tennessee, has been returned to me by the Assessor of this District; that the duties and taxes assessed thereon have been duly paid; and that the same are now on file in my office at the RESIDENCE, China Grove, eleven miles northwest of Bolivar, County of Hardeman, State of Tennessee, on and after the

First Day of October, 1866,

until the 10th day of October, 1866, inclusive, each day, Sundays excepted.

The assessment on said List includes Taxes and Duties on Licenses, Salaries, Carriages, Gold and Silver Plate, Gold Watches, Pianos, Billiard Tables, etc., and payments may be made at any time before the above date.

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The Dawning of a New Civil War.

In reply to an article in the Pittsburg Chronicle asking: "Do you hold the present Congress to be constitutional, and what do you think of the distinct declaration of the President at Detroit, that it is unconstitutional? Do you understand the President to have resolved, should the Republican preponderance be perpetuated in Congress, to disregard that as the true Congress, and recognize the Southern members, and such as will go with them, as the true one? and if he has formed such a purpose, what do you think of it?"

The New York Times, of Wednesday, answers in a long editorial, from which we make the following extract: "By law Congress thus consists of 241 members, and by law, also a majority of the whole number, or 121 members, constitute a quorum. Suppose that members elected from the Southern States should meet—in December, 1867, and be enough, added to Northern members who believe in their right to representation, and who would meet with them to constitute a quorum; and suppose the Northern members who do not believe the South entitled to representation, and who would not meet with them, should meet by themselves, constituting less than a quorum of the whole number. The Pittsburg Chronicle begins to see the possibility of such an occurrence; and it also sees that the President will be under the necessity of recognizing one or the other of these bodies as the valid constitutional House of Representatives. He must send his message to the one or the other. He must sign bills passed by the one or the other. He must treat one or the other as a branch of Congress, clothed with the power of making laws, and the other as having no such authority. And under the circumstances assumed, there can be very little doubt, in view of his known opinions on the subject, that President Johnson will recognize the numerical quorum—the body which contains a majority of all the members—the only body authorized by the Constitution to make laws for the United States. He will probably send his message to that body; he will sign the bills they pass, if concurred in by the Senate, and he will not recognize the acts of the other as valid in any respect. The Senate, on the contrary, will recognize a majority of members from all the States but ten, even if they are a minority of the whole, as the real Congress, and as clothed with all the powers of legislation.

Here certainly, is danger of a collision of authority. We have foreseen it, and have warned the country of it. The Radicals have foreseen it, and have been preparing for it. They have not concealed their purpose, in such an event, to appeal to force and rouse the country to another conflict of arms. It was with direct reference to such a contingency that General B. F. Butler was last winter made commander in chief of the militia of Massachusetts. It was for the purpose of preparing for this, that a bill was brought into Congress last winter calling on all the Northern States to reorganize, discipline and arm their militia, and appointing to take from the President control of the arms and munitions of war belonging to the United States, and to distribute them among the Governors of the Northern States. Radical members said openly on the floor of Congress that they intended to be ready for such a conflict of authority, and were going to take from the President control of the arms and munitions of war belonging to the United States, and to distribute them among the Governors of the Northern States. Radical members said openly on the floor of Congress that they intended to be ready for such a conflict of authority, and were going to take from the President control of the arms and munitions of war belonging to the United States, and to distribute them among the Governors of the Northern States.

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HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, SHIRTS, ETC.
GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING,
LADIES' DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS,
Hardware, Cutlery, Queensware, Tableware.
any House in the Western District.
They would respectfully invite their friends and the public to CALL and EXAMINE their stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Call and Examine our stock.

James M. Richardson
AND
A. FOS. FLEMING
WITH
Fleming & Ussery
SEPTEMBER, 1866!

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